

FACTSHEET

Compliance with Smoke-Free Policies in Klungkung Indonesia

Background

Klungkung is a district in Indonesia’s Bali Province with a total population of 220,491. Klungkung adopted their smoke-free law, which prohibits smoking in all workplaces, public places and public transportation, in 2014 (Perda No. 01/2014). Smoking and cigarette advertising are also prohibited in open areas of health, education, religious and childcare facilities. This survey aims to assess compliance with the smoke-free law and identify factors that influence compliance in Klungkung district.

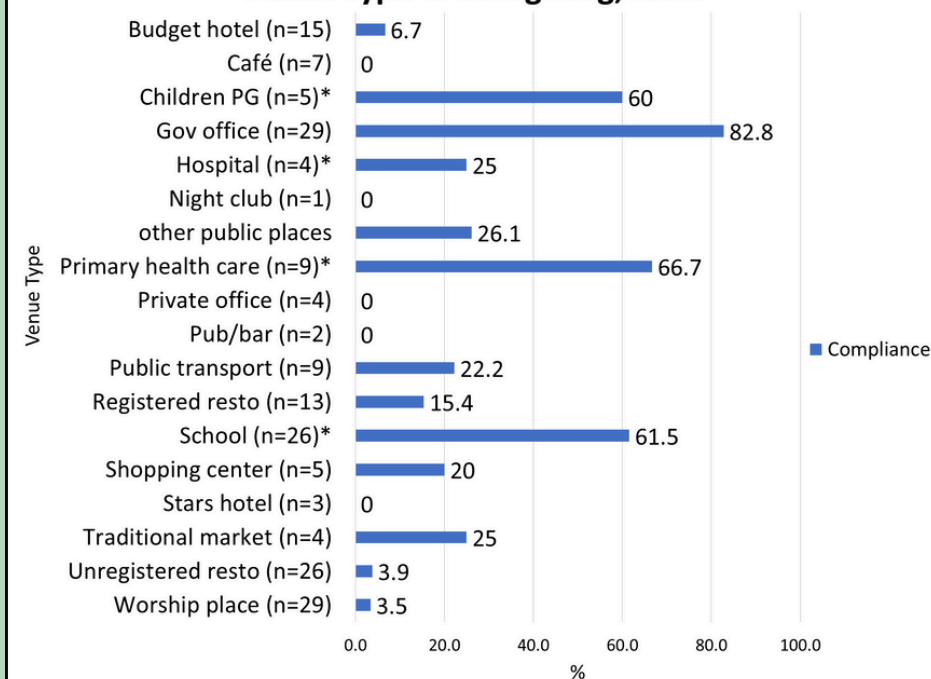


Method

To assess overall compliance with the smoke-free law (SFL), a cross-sectional observational study of indoor and outdoor designated smoke-free venues with validated protocols was undertaken in November 2023. A total of 214 venues were selected through: 1) stratified simple random sampling for venues with available sampling frame and 2) a walking protocol for venues with no available list of venues. The venue is considered compliant if it meets all the following 6 criteria: 1) display of no-smoking signage at minimum two of four sites (the entrance, front door, inside the room and the exit); 2) the absence of people smoking; 3) the absence of cigarette butts; 4) the absence of ashtrays; 5) the absence of an indoor smoking room; and 6) the absence of a smoke smell. Since healthcare facilities, schools, universities, and children's playgrounds must be 100% smoke-free based on SFL regulation, compliance also includes three additional indicators: 1) the absence of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; 2) the absence of cigarette sellers; and 3) outdoor compliance indicators based on the other 6 criteria. Those venues are considered compliant if they meet outdoor compliance and no violations are found towards the two additional criteria. Data was analyzed descriptively to attain the proportion of compliance, as well as the number of violations based on venues and compliance indicators.

Findings

Figure 1. The Compliance of Smoke-free Law by Venue Type in Klungkung, 2023



*include the outdoor compliance indicator

Klungkung Overall Compliance of the Smoke-free by Law in 2023

30.4%

- Only government offices reached 82% compliance, while primary health facilities, schools and children’s playgrounds demonstrated around 60% compliance.
- Compliance among hospitals and shopping places was 20% - 25%.
- No cafes, night clubs, private offices, pubs/bars, or stars hotels were compliant. Places of worship and unregistered restos both demonstrated compliance below 4%.

Figure 2. Violations of the Combined 'Evidence of Smoking' Indicators by Venue Type in Klungkung 2023

Evidence of smoking includes observed smoking behavior, ashtrays, and cigarette butts at indoor areas

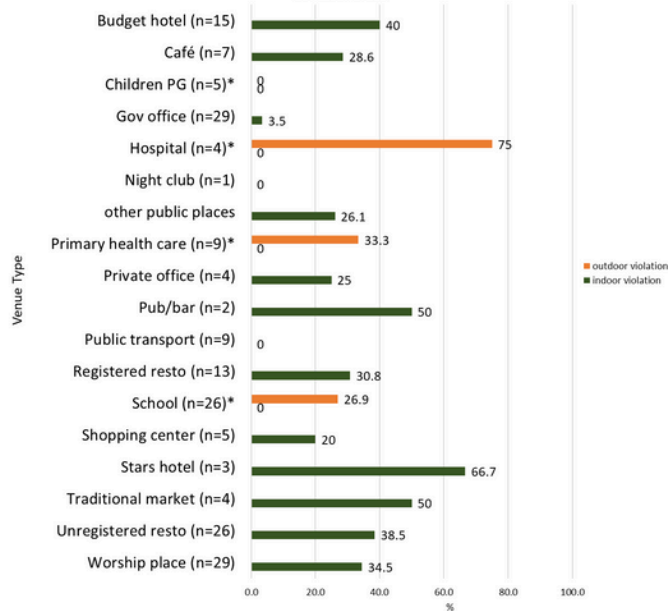
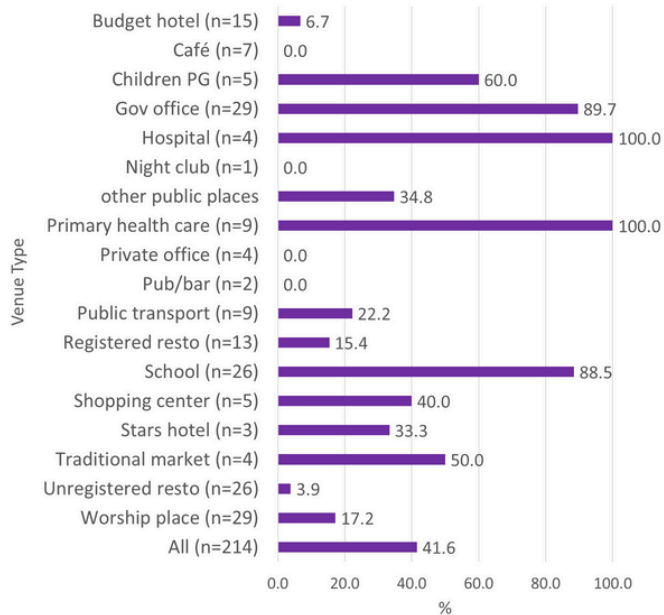


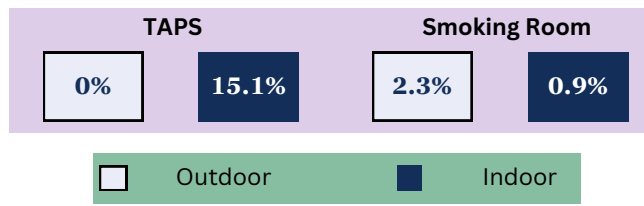
Figure 3. The Coverage of No-Smoking Signage Displayed by Venue Types in Klungkung 2023



*the venues must be 100% smoke-free

- Violations of the three combined 'evidence of smoking' indicators:
 - Starred hotels had the highest rates of violation (66.7%).
 - Budget hotels, pubs/bars and traditional markets also showed high rates of violations, ranging from 40% - 50%.
- Outdoor violations were observed in hospitals (75%), primary health care (33.3%), and schools (27.9%)
- All (100%) healthcare facilities displayed no-smoking signage. Schools and government offices both had high coverage of no-smoking signage, above 88%.
- Low coverage of no-smoking signage was found in public places (34.8% - 50%) and hospitality sectors (0% - 33.3%).

Figure 4. The Proportion of Violations found at Indoor and Outdoor Venues in Klungkung 2023



Less than half of observed smoke-free venues in Klungkung had no-smoking signage displayed (41.6%)

- 15.1% of indoor venues had TAPS violations.
- Violations of smoking room regulations were low in both indoor and outdoor venues.

Discussion

Overall compliance with the smoke-free law in Klungkung was low at 30.4%. No venue type reached the minimum compliance target of 85%. Government offices had the highest rate of compliance at 82.8%. Compliance of public places, hospitality sectors and places of worship was low at 25% or below, and compliance at observed hospitals was also low at 25%. Enforcement efforts should target these venues. Figure 3 demonstrates that low no-smoking signage coverage was the cause of non-compliance in many public places, except for schools, government offices and health facilities, which had coverage over 80%. These findings suggest that essential factors to improve compliance are installation and reinstallation of no-smoking signage to replace old/broken signages in all designated smoke-free areas. Signage installation and ashtray removal should be done in collaboration with venue managers and other related government stakeholders. Socialization, education and involvement of the communities should be continuously improved to build awareness, positive perception and behavior towards the smoke-free law. Specifically for the places of worship, the enforcement of the traditional customary law on smoking in religious places and community gathering adopted in Klungkung should be optimized to support the smoke-free by law. Additionally, refresher training and capacity building should be conducted, especially for new taskforce members. Regular inspections should be carried out more frequently and a public reporting mechanism should be established. The youth group for tobacco control (GEBRAK program), should also be engaged.